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AUTHOR Ladd, Boyd
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ABSTRACT

This report presents statistics concerning the resource needs of public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries in the state of Illinois. The specific resources analyzed are professional and support staff: collections and acquisitions of print and nonprint materials: space: hours of service: and operating expenditures. Data are derived from regular reports by the public libraries to the State Library, from reports by a sample of public schools to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) 1973 school library/media center survey, and from reports by institutions of higher education to the NCES 1975 survey of college and university libraries. Each category of resource need is summarized across the three library types, the library situation in Illinois in 1975 is summarized, and key findings are highlighted. Tables display the data. (FM)

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INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975: ILLINOIS

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975

Prepared By
Boyd Ladd, Consultant
Odessa, Texas 79762

for the
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

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PREFACE

This report, Inventory of Library Needs, 1975: Illinois, is a supplement to National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D. C., 1977. As such, with the expectation that users have access to the main volume, this State report does not unnecessarily repeat background and reference materials common to the entire project. In particular, the approach to the Inventory effort, described in the National Inventory in the Foreword, the Preface, Chapter II "Setting", Chapter III "Indicators of Need Selected for the 1975 National Inventory", and Appendix A "Methodology of the Inventory" is pertinent to this report for Illinois.

Statistical evidence concerning resource needs of public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries and learning resource centers in Illinois in 1975 is presented, deriving from regular reports of public libraries to the State Library, from reports by a sample of public schools to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) 1973 School Library/Media Center Survey, and from reports by institution of higher education to the NCES 1975 Survey of College and University Libraries. The specific resources analyzed are as in the National Inventory: professional and support staff, collections and acquisitions of print and nonprint materials, space, hours of service, and operating expenditures. To the extent possible, comparisons to the situation about ten years earlier have been made, by reference to the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965, American Library Association, and by analysis of individual library data for public and academic libraries published by U.S. Office of Education for that period.

The methods used in preparing State estimates, additional to the general methodology described in the National Inventory report, are described concisely in Appendix A. For consistency with other reports in the series, resources of Illinois libraries have been compared to the common set of indicators of need, described there. The Illinois standards of public library service, presented in "Measure of Quality", Illinois Library Association, 1971, pose somewhat higher expectations for certain resources than do the national criteria of need (basically on a population basis) adopted for the Inventory project.

Basic data on the three types of libraries are presented in Chapters 3, 4, and 5. Users concerned with a particular type of library may find the detailed chapter relevant to specific needs, in light of hypotheses or problems current in the field.

Each category of resource need has been analyzed, across the three library types, in Chapter 2. Chapter 1 summarizes the library situation in Illinois at mid-decade, and highlights key findings. The inferences drawn are primarily statistical, and are intended to illuminate deliberations about library policy. The Inventory program is intended to provide background data and illustrative analyses of quantitative assessments of the resources directed to library services. We hope that such studies, together with other analyses (both quantitative and qualitative) will encourage and make possible better public policy decision-making for the library and information services needed in a new era.

Boyd Ladd

BOYD LADD
Odessa, Texas

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE 1975 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS

The Committee was appointed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), based on nominations by relevant professional associations, to serve as advisors to NCLIS and its contractor on the Inventory project. Members participated in a series of meetings and critiqued draft materials. They served in individual professional capacities and did not officially represent their institutions or their professional organizations. Associate members served as alternates and aides to members, and in each case participated substantially.

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American Association of School
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Title	Page
1	SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS	1
	Public Libraries	1
	School Library/Media Centers	2
	Academic Libraries	2
	Common Concerns	3
2	ANALYSIS	10
	Staffing	11
	Collections	12
	Acquisitions	13
	Space	14
	Hours of Service	15
	Operating Expenditures	16
3	PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS, 1974-75	17
	Staffing	17
	Collections	18
	Acquisitions	18
	Space	19
	Hours of Service	19
	Operating Expenditures	19
4	SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS IN ILLINOIS, 1974	30
	Staffing	30
	Collections and Acquisitions	31
	Space, Hours of Service, Operating Expenditures	31
5	ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS	36
	Staffing	36
	Collections	38
	Acquisitions	39
	Space	40
	Hours of Service	41
	Operating Expenditures	42
	APPENDIX A. METHOD	55

FIGURES

1.	Operating Expenditures, Illinois Libraries	7
2.	Professional Staffing, Illinois Libraries	8
3.	Collection Shortages and Acquisitions, Illinois Libraries	9

LIST OF TABLES

Number	Title	Page
1.1	LIBRARY RESOURCES AND GAPS, ILLINOIS, 1975 and 1965	5
1.2	EXPENDITURE GAPS TO FILL PUBLIC AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES NEEDS, ILLINOIS, 1975	6
3.1	PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFF SUMMARY, ILLINOIS, 1974	21
3.2	PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ILLINOIS, 1974 and 1962	22
3.3	PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, ILLINOIS, 1974	23
3.4	PRINT COLLECTIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ILLINOIS, 1974 and 1962	24
3.5	PUBLIC LIBRARIES MATERIALS ACQUISITIONS, ILLINOIS, 1974	25
3.6	SPACE IN ILLINOIS PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974	26
3.7	HOURS OF SERVICE, ILLINOIS PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974	27
3.8	PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ILLINOIS, 1974	28
3.9	OPERATING EXPENDITURES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ILLINOIS, 1974 and 1962	29
4.1	SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFFING, ILLINOIS AND UNITED STATES, 1974	33
4.2	SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS AND ACQUISITIONS, ILLINOIS AND UNITED STATES, 1974	34
4.3	SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE, HOURS OF SERVICE, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ILLINOIS AND UNITED STATES, 1974	35
5.1	ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, ILLINOIS, 1975	44
5.2	PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, ILLINOIS, 1975 and 1963	45
5.3	ACADEMIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, ILLINOIS, 1975	46
5.4	PRINT COLLECTIONS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, 1975 AND 1963	47
5.5	ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, ILLINOIS, 1975	48
5.6	ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SPACE, ILLINOIS, 1975	49
5.7	ACADEMIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, ILLINOIS, 1975	50
5.8	ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ILLINOIS, 1975	51
5.9	OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, ILLINOIS, 1975 AND 1963	52
5.10	STAFF, HOURS OF SERVICE, AND SPACE, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, ILLINOIS, 1975	53
5.11	COLLECTIONS, ACQUISITIONS, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, ILLINOIS, 1975	54
A-1	INDICATORS OF NEED, ABBREVIATED	56

1. SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS

New York shares many of the shortages of library resources reported for the nation in The National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, NCLIS, 1977. Illinois reported relatively stronger positions in many library resources in 1975 than the rest of the nation, as measured by the Indicators of Library Needs adopted for the Inventory project. The major financial need, as of 1975, was for library staffing, particularly for public school library/media centers, and secondarily for academic libraries. Increased acquisitions for school library/media centers and for academic libraries was the next most important deficit.

The indicated additional needs in 1975 amounted to $66 million for public and academic libraries--approaching 60% of the actual combined operating expenditures in that year. Further, very substantial increments in public school library/media center funding would be appropriate in order to implement in many schools an effective media program as an integral component of a curriculum organized for pupil-centered learning. (See Tables 1.1 and 1.2, and Figure 1).

Acquisitions of materials, both print and nonprint, were insufficient in 1975 to maintain currency of collections in academic and school libraries. Moreover, at that date, there were shortages in collections which aggregated more than 80 million print volumes and 40 million volume-equivalents in nonprint materials. (See Tables 1.1 and 1.2, and Figure 3).

Public Libraries

Illinois public libraries were strong in 1975-very near to fully meeting the criteria of need,- in professional staff, nonprint materials, and print acquisitions. Concurrently, for each resource there are many libraries that are well-supplied. It seems likely that some systems may be able to aid deficit libraries within the system importantly by resource-sharing measures which tend to ameliorate the indicated shortfall in service to the public.

A great disparity among libraries in respect to nonprint collections and nonprint acquisitions suggests that specific program development problems--whether in media expertise or in funds for initial equipment or in other respects--may

have delayed the entry of certain libraries into significant dissemination of nonprint materials. Concurrently, the acquisition by other libraries of nonprint in amounts greatly in excess of indicated minimum needs (50% above "needs," for Illinois public libraries as a whole) indicates a strong public demand for nonprint materials.

School Library/Media Centers

As throughout the nation, a small number of schools in Illinois approached the resource-targets suggested by the ALA-AECT Guidelines, adopted for use as Indicators for the Inventory.

The major need appears to be not to emphasize providing a particular kind of resource, but the evolution of a consensus on the degree and pace of implementing the concept of a lead role for media in learning programs. To this end, short term emphasis might appropriately be directed to demonstration programs and activities, and to experimental or test situations, with appropriate comparative measurements. As media centers are authorized, and as schools previously limited primarily to print materials take exploratory steps to expand their collections, tailored facilitating services can be very important. Technical assistance, training, assistance in recruiting media staff, and related kinds of help can accelerate the development of a suitable program, and can prevent expensive and discouraging mistakes and unexpected delays.

Academic Libraries

Illinois' academic libraries were stronger than those of the nation as a whole in 1975 in respect to key resources as compared with needs. Measuring academic libraries against Indicators which express needs in terms of students, faculty, fields taught, and General and Educational expenditures, Illinois' academic libraries were superior to the nation as a whole in staffing, collections, and financial support for operating expenses, both in 1975 and in the growth trend over the preceding decade.

In acquisitions, Illinois' universities and two-year colleges were strong on the whole, but four-year institutions failed in 1975 to replace and update collection materials adequately. Among universities and two-year colleges, a number of individual institutions fell short of adequate acquisitions, at the same time that others were expanding collections as well as replacing and updating.

Common Concerns

Fundamental problems of financing underly the needs for resources of all kinds to provide better information service to the people of Illinois. Recognizing that proposals for funding for public services are subject to severe scrutiny for essentiality, State-level library planning appropriately will incorporate considerations such as:

- Attentiveness to the citizens' perceived information needs--unmet as well as met, and conversely, to services with diminished utilization or genuine significance.
- Selection of priority resource needs for first attention.
- Realistic steps toward filling resource gaps--on the basis of which interim steps will both be most effective and be recognized as productive by citizens and their decision-making representatives.
- Seeking wide participation in developing consensus on instrumental roles for library and information services in the changes coming to Illinois' economy and Illinois' people.
- Continuing exploration of how the coherent functions of learning, inquiry, and research by citizens of all ages can be better facilitated for the future, by devising and testing new relationships between libraries and other institutions, including but not limited to schools, museums, and broadcasting services.
- Practical ways to extend access to the available resource materials and skills by coordination across types of library, utilizing the simplest effective technologies.
- Emphasis on demonstration of the benefits of services delivered, in relation to their costs.
- Involvement of lay people on a continuing basis in planning of information services together with professionals and governmental officials.

- Insistence on intensive dialogs in both directions, i.e., with local groups, where the demands for services should emerge; and on the other hand, with national interests, where opportunities for economies of scale, and for reconciling divergent needs may be identified.

TABLE 1.1 LIBRARY RESOURCES AND GAPS, ILLINOIS, 1975 and 1965

		Public Libraries (a)	Public School Library/Media Centers (b)	Academic Libraries (c)	Combined Public & Academic (d)
Professional Staff					
1. 1965 Inventory [a]	Actual	940	n.a.	640	1580
2.	Gap	340	n.a.	190	530
3. 1975 Inventory	Actual	1900	3000 [b]	1240	3140
4.	Gap	70	4200 [b]	460	530
Print Collection		----------millions of volumes----------			
5. 1965 Inventory [a]	Actual	10.6	n.a.	13.7	24.3
6.	Gap	5.0	n.a.	2.7	7.7
7. 1975 Inventory	Actual	22.9	25.0 [b]	33.0	55.9
8.	Gap	6.9	26.6 [b]	7.3	14.2
Operating Expenditures		----------millions----------			
9. 1965 Inventory [a]	Actual	$15.0	n.a.	$14.8	$29.8
10.	Gap	$21.3	n.a.	$ 9.8	$31.1
11. 1975 Inventory	Actual	$55.5	$66 [b]	$60	$115.5
12.	Gap	$38.3	$184 [b]	$28	$66.3

a/ Data reported are for surveys as follows: Public, 1962; Academic, 1963.

b/ Approximate estimate; not included in Combined figure, since this figure is not comparable in precision to those for public and academic.

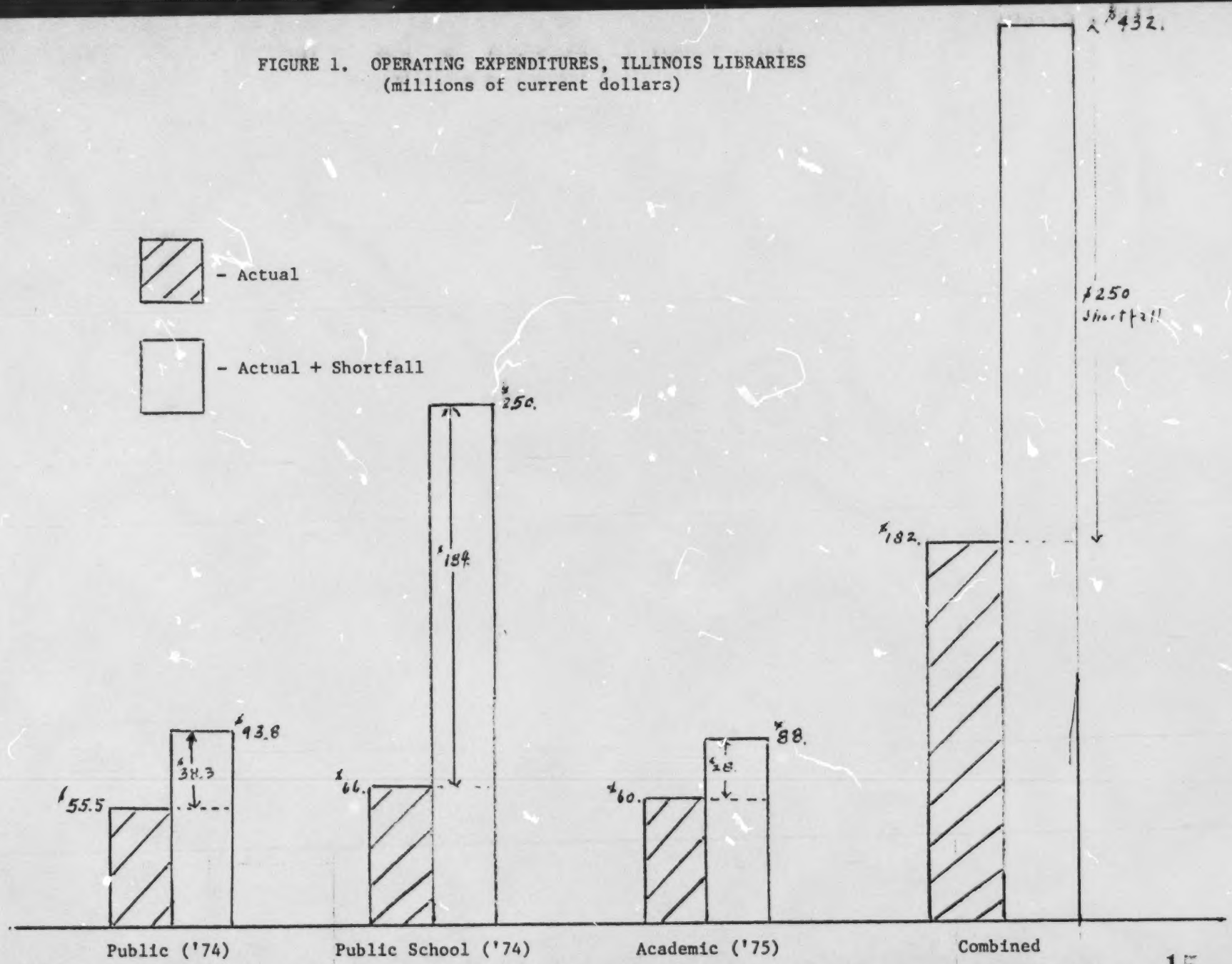
TABLE 1.2 EXPENDITURE GAPS TO FILL PUBLIC AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES NEEDS, ILLINOIS, 1975

Library Resources Needed	Public Libraries (a)	Academic Libraries (b)	Combined Public & Academic (c)
	----------million----------		
On An Annual Basis:			
1. Professional and Support Staff	$ 6.8	$11.6	$18.4
2. Print Acquisitions	$ 0.23	$ 4.4	$ 5.0
3. Nonprint Acquisitions	$ 0.38		
4. Space (Maintenance, etc.)[a/]	$ 2.9	$ 3.3	$ 6.2
5. Total	$10.3	$19.3	$29.6
6. Operating Expenditures Gap	$38.3	$28.0	$66.0
7. Increment to Annual Acquisitions to Amortize Collections Gaps in 10 Years [b/]	$ 4.0	$ 6.5	$10.5

a/ Space costs for academic libraries are estimated very roughly, based on reported expenditures by public libraries.

b/ This does not take into account expected inflation in prices of collection materials.

FIGURE 1. OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ILLINOIS LIBRARIES
(millions of current dollars)



-7-

FIGURE 2. PROFESSIONAL STAFFING, ILLINOIS LIBRARIES
(thousands)

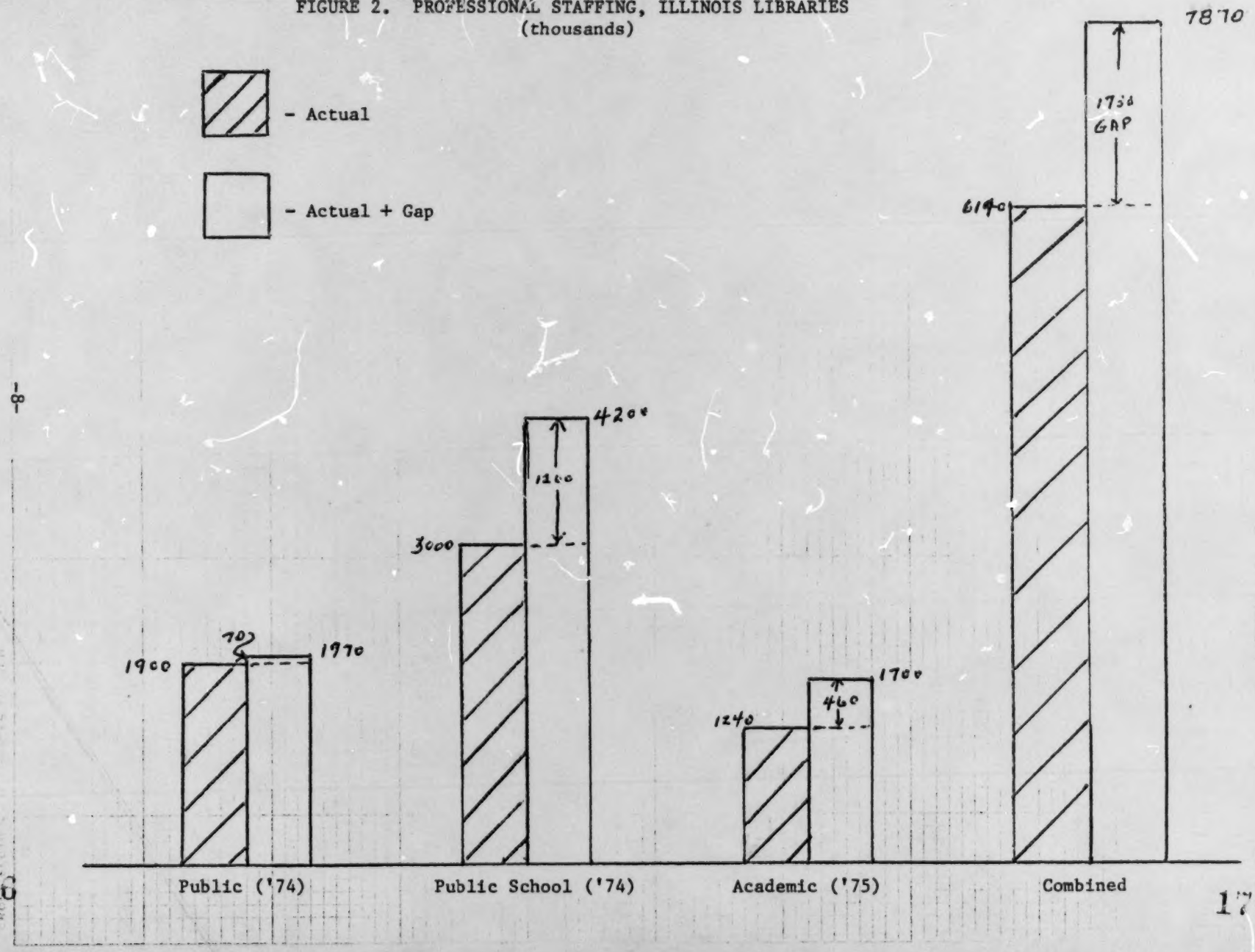
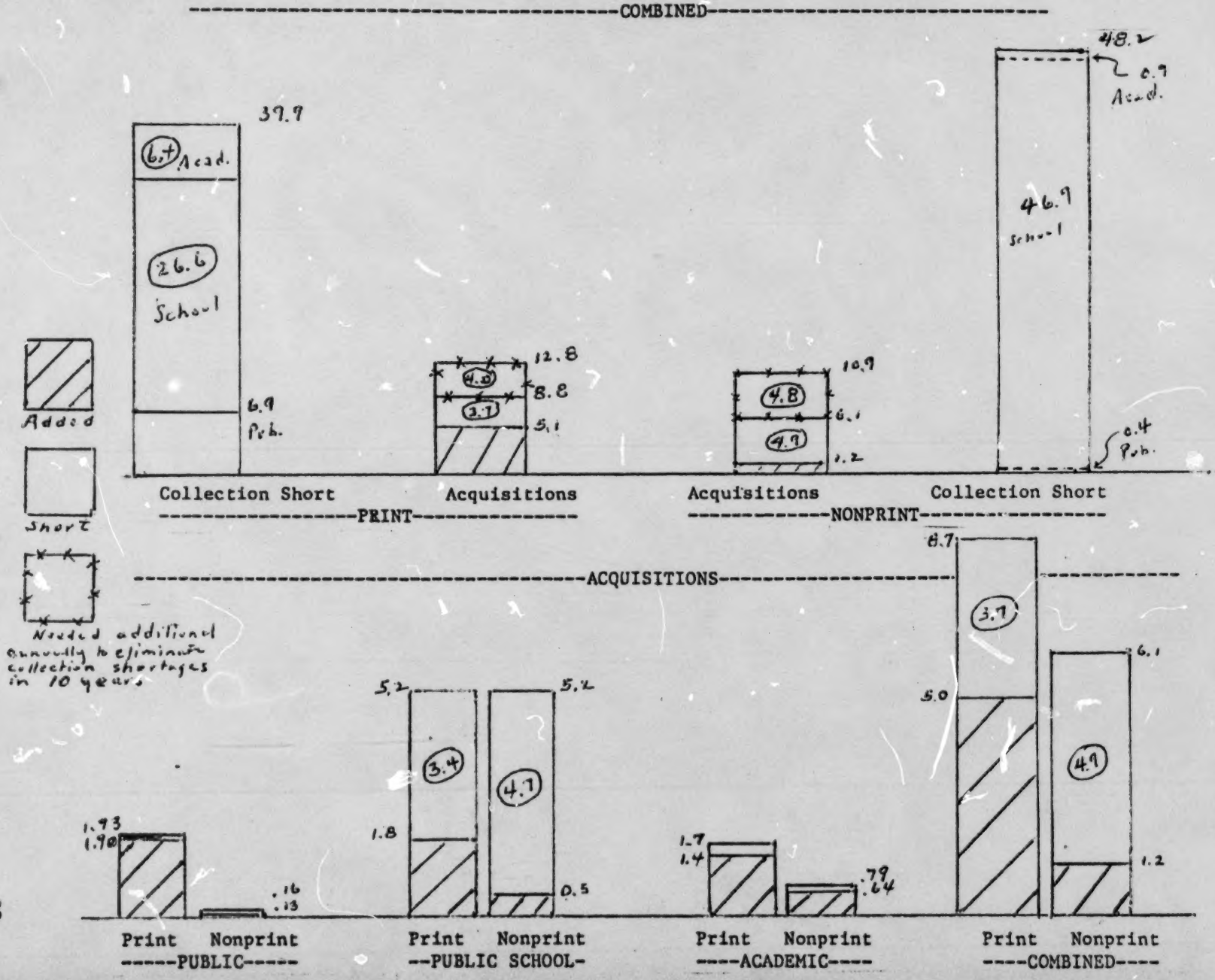


FIGURE 3. COLLECTION SHORTAGES AND ACQUISITIONS, ILLINOIS LIBRARIES, 1974/75
(millions)



2. ANALYSIS

In this chapter we examine the resource needs of Illinois' public, public school, and academic libraries, as of about 1975, for certain principal resources. These include staff, collection materials, acquisitions of materials, and space. From the standpoint of the using clientele, these elements together with hours of service are important measures of library resource access. For this reason, hours of service is also examined in this analysis. Finally, operating expenditures, the means through which the resources are provided, cumulatively, is examined as a useful summary measure. The analysis is primarily in terms of the indicators of need adopted for the Inventory project, which are described in Appendix A and in National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, NCLIS, 1977.

The data are drawn from Chapter 3 for Public Libraries, Chapter 4 for Public School Library/Media Centers, and Chapter 5 for Academic Libraries and Learning Resources Centers. Reference to the more detailed information in those source chapters may illuminate the necessarily highly summarized presentation in this chapter.

The summaries of resources across three types of libraries in this series of Inventory reports are intended to encourage a broad statewide perspective with respect to libraries and information services by the governing bodies exercising their appropriate respective responsibilities. We hope such examples, together with other new types of analysis of information needs, will contribute to coordinated planning for the evolution of library programs at State levels, to the benefit of the clientele of each type of library.

Staffing

Illinois' libraries as a group were better staffed in 1974 with respect to professional staff than the nation as a whole. While school library/media centers in Illinois had indicated shortages greater than the number of professionals in service, the numbers then needed by academic libraries were moderate (by comparison to relative needs in other states), and the public libraries as a group were close to the needs indicated. With respect to support staff, Illinois' libraries of each type are better staffed than are libraries of the nation generally, though public libraries and public school libraries are much less adequately staffed with support personnel than with professionals, as related to the professional criteria.

Illinois' libraries had (in about 1975) professional staff, and needs for additional professionals in order to meet criteria adopted for the Inventory, as follows:

	Professionals in Service	Additional Needed
Public Libraries	1,900	70
Public School Library/ Media Centers	3,000	4,200
Academic Libraries	1,235	460
Combined (rounded)	6,135	4,730

The support staff numbers for Illinois libraries at the same time were as follows:

	Support Staff	Additional Needed
Public Libraries	2,300	850
Public School Library/ Media Centers	2,750	11,650
Academic Libraries	2,770	860
Combined (rounded)	7,820	13,360

Collections

Illinois' libraries had shortages of print materials, in terms of Inventory guidelines, more than half as large as the aggregate collections at mid-decade. The libraries of the nation as a whole were even more severely short--an aggregate gap of 5/8 as large as combined collections.

With respect to nonprint materials, Illinois' libraries had substantial shortages, dominated by the very large indicated needs for public school library/media centers. However, such centers in Illinois were slightly better stocked on a relative basis than those of the nation as a whole. Public libraries were significantly better stocked with nonprint materials than the nation as a whole.

The print materials held by three groups of Illinois' libraries, and shortages in those collections as compared with Inventory guidelines, as of mid-decade, were:

	Print Collections	Shortages
	(millions of volume equivalents)	
Public Libraries	22.9	6.9
Public School Library/ Media Centers	25.0	26.6
Academic Libraries	28.8	6.4[a/]
Combined (rounded)	75	40

a/ Since a combined criterion for both print and nonprint materials is used for academic libraries, the combined deficit is attributed herein in proportion to the collections.

Similarly, for audiovisual and other nonprint materials, the situation was:

	Nonprint Collections	Shortages
	(millions of Titles)	
Public Libraries	2.4	0.4
Public School Library/ Media Centers	4.6	46.9
Academic Libraries	4.2	0.9[a/]
Combined (rounded)	11.2	48.2

[a/] Since a combined criterion for both print and nonprint materials is used for academic libraries, the combined deficit is attributed herein in proportion to the collections.

Acquisitions

As a group, Illinois' libraries were falling far short of needed additions to the collections to maintain currency--adding annually at mid-decade at less than half the desirable rates. These aggregate deficits are primarily the result of very severe shortfalls by public school library/media centers in Illinois, which fell below their counterparts in the nation as a whole in acquiring both print and nonprint materials. Public libraries acquired almost exactly the print materials needed to maintain currency in their collections (as a group), but fell short of the indicated needs for nonprint materials by more than 15%.

Illinois' libraries acquired print materials, and they had shortfalls as compared with accepted criteria, as follows:

	Print Acquisitions	Shortfall
	(thousands of volume equivalents)	
Public Libraries	1,900	30
Public School Library/ Media Centers	1,770	3,380
Academic Libraries	1,360	315 [a]
Combined (rounded)	5,030	3,725

The same libraries added nonprint materials, as shown below, with corresponding shortfalls below accepted criteria:

	Nonprint Acquisitions	Shortfall
	(thousands of titles)	
Public Libraries	130	30
Public School Library/ Media Centers	460	4,690
Academic Libraries	640	150 [a]
Combined (rounded)	1,230	4,870

[a] Since a combined criterion for both print and nonprint materials is used for academic libraries, the combined deficit is attributed herein proportion to the acquisitions.

Space

As a group, Illinois' libraries have space deficits of about 12.7 million square feet, compared to space utilized of nearly 19 million square feet. More than half the deficit is in public school library/media centers, as is true nationally. Each category of libraries in Illinois on the whole, has significantly more space compared to indicated needs than the same kind of libraries in the rest of the nation.

	Space Used	Additional Need
	(millions of square feet)	
Public Libraries	4.6	2.1
Public School Library/ Media Centers	9.0	8.3
Academic Libraries	5.3	2.3
Combined (rounded)	18.9	12.7

Hours of Service

Public libraries in Illinois provided more adequate hours per week of access than public libraries in the nation at large: 26% of Illinois' population, compared to 50% for the nation as a whole, do not have access as much as the indicated hours of 66 per week for libraries serving more than 25,000 people and 45 hours for those serving less than 25,000 people. However, Illinois' rural and small town residents were not so well served: 51% of the population served by the "small libraries" had access fewer than 45 hours per week, compared to 50% for the nation.

Academic and public school libraries in Illinois were for the most part open as much or more hours per week as suggested by the respective "indicators of need." In both cases, fewer than 10% of the clientele was served fewer hours, almost identical to the national percentages.

	Proportion of Clientele Served Less Than Target Hours
	(%)
Public Libraries	26
Public School Library/ Media Centers	9
Academic Libraries	5

Operating Expenditures

According to the indicators of need for operating expenditures, Illinois' libraries at mid-decade needed $250 million dollars more in their budgets-an increase to more than double their aggregate expenditures at that time. Nationally, the increase needed by those criteria was about 2 1/2 times the then-current expenditures. At both levels, the indicated needs for public school library/media centers dominated the gap, but the deficit for such facilities was about three-fourths of total in Illinois, and about 60% of total for the nation.

Academic libraries in Illinois fell short in 1975 by $28 million, or one-third, of the expectation of 6% of General and Educational Expenditures of institutions of higher education, yet that is better financial support on a relative basis than the nation's academic libraries as a whole achieved. Public libraries in Illinois were supported in 1974 at a level of about 60% of the indicated need, slightly better than the nation's public libraries as a whole achieved.

	Operating Expenditures (millions)	Deficit (millions)
Public Libraries	$ 55.5	$ 38.3
Public School Library/ Media Centers	$ 65.6	$184.4
Academic Libraries	$ 60.0	$ 28.0
Combined (rounded)	$180	$250

3. PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS, 1974-75

Staffing

In Illinois, public libraries employed a total of 4,195 staff in 1974. Actual staff fell short of indicated staff needs by 500. While the professional staff met indicated needs in the aggregate, the support staff fell far below needs. Specifically, the staff fulfillment index for professional staff was 96, and that for support staff was only 73.

The population served by public libraries in 1974 was almost 9.5 million in Illinois, some 5% of the population served by all U.S. public libraries. Illinois had a FTE staff per thousand population ratio of .46, in contrast to .40 nationally.

Illinois paid total salaries to library staff approaching $31 million. An additional budget of only $6.7 million would have enabled Illinois to fill all public library staff shortages. By contrast, the Great Lakes Region, and the U.S. as a whole, would have required budget increments more than 50% above their expenditures during the year 1974. (See Table 3.1.)

The professional staff in Illinois public libraries increased over 100% from 1962 to 1974. This compares with a national change of 82 percent.

In 1962 the professional staff in Illinois fell below indicated needs, as did the Nation as a whole, but by 1974 the actual staff exceeded the indicated minimum needs. The difference between Illinois public libraries' staff needs in 1962 and 1974 was 23%, while the national change reached 77%. (See Table 3.2.)

The total of all Illinois shortages in professional staff in 1974 declined sharply from 1962, in contrast to the rise of one-third in such shortages over the Nation. The professional staff fulfillment index was 97 in 1974, compared to 74 in 1962. The national fulfillment index increased by 7% between 1962 and 1974.

Collections

Public libraries in Illinois more nearly met in 1974 the indicated needs (by existing per-capita standards adopted for the Inventory, shown in Table A-1) for both print materials and nonprint materials than did the public libraries of the Great Lakes Region, or those of the Nation as a whole. Even so, shortages are substantial and widespread in Illinois. For print materials, the aggregate shortages amount to one-fourth of the indicated needs, and 85% of the population is served by libraries having some shortage. Holdings of nonprint materials are sharply skewed: in total, the holdings amount to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the minimum indicated needs, yet the sum of the shortages in individual libraries is 43% of the total indicated needs. To fill all the gaps of both print and nonprint materials would have taken about $40 million in 1974. That is, disregarding cost increases, it would have been possible in a ten year catch-up program to achieve at least the needed print and nonprint materials in each library if Illinois were to spend $4 million per year additional to the annual needs for replacements and additions to serve the growth in population. The actual expenditures for materials reported by Illinois libraries for 1974-75 was $9 million.

By comparison to 1962, Illinois libraries were in 1974 better stocked with print materials, both on a volumes-per-capita basis and in relation to the indicators of need, which are somewhat higher than had been in effect in 1962. This favorable trend, from 68% to 75% in terms of fulfillment of individual library minimum needs, is gratifying since the Nation's public libraries as a whole (or on the average) have fallen backward from 1962 to 1974. (See Table 3.4.)

Acquisitions

Public libraries of Illinois, as a group, acquired more in 1974 than the minimal needed acquisitions for maintaining currency, both in print and nonprint materials. Almost all public libraries in Illinois exceeded, or closely approximated, the minimum acquisition needs for print materials. The typically skewed distribution of nonprint materials appears again in 1974 acquisitions. Over the State as a whole, acquisitions were 150% of minimum needs for adding nonprint titles, but individual library shortages

exceeded 40% of the State minimum acquisitions needs. The evidence suggests that some libraries have nonprint materials and continue to build stronger collections, while the "have-not libraries" with respect to nonprint materials were not for the most part remedying their existing deficiencies. (See Table 5.)

Space

The total space in Illinois public libraries was 4.6 million square feet, according to a 1974 national sample. The shortage of space was at least 2.1 million square feet in the State. Thus, the indicated additional space need in Illinois was 46%, while that for the U.S. as a whole was 68% on the same basis. (See Table 3.6.)

Hours of Service

The population of Illinois on the whole has better access to library service than the rest of its Region, and the rest of the Nation. However, the residents of small communities are equally likely as their counterparts in other states to find the local small library open fewer than 45 hours per week. (See Table 3.7.)

Operating Expenditures

Actual operating expenditures in Illinois during 1974 were $55.5 million, although expected operating expenditures were $91 million. The shortfall in expenditures was $38 million. The operating expenditures fulfillment index in Illinois was higher than the national level by 58 to 49. However, the proportion of population served by libraries below indicated expenditures in Illinois (88%) was close to the national percentage (91%).

In Illinois, public libraries serving populations of 25,000 or more were supported more adequately than were those serving smaller population groups. The fulfillment index in Illinois for libraries serving more than 25,000 people was higher than the national rate, by 61 to 50. Eighty-seven percent of the total population in areas of 25,000 or more were served by libraries not meeting indicated operating expenditures in Illinois. This was slightly lower than the national proportion of 91%. (See Table 3.8).

Financial support of public libraries in Illinois improved substantially from 1962 to 1974. The total annual expenditures for operations rose by 269% in current dollars, or by 87% in constant collars. This was clearly above the national increase of 63%. In terms of expenditures per capita, the rise was almost 50%, compared with a U.S. increase of 27%. Expressed in relation to professional indicators of need, the actual Illinois expenditures fulfilled 58% of indicated need in 1974, up from about 40% in 1962. Illinois was above the national performance of about 50% in 1974, too. (See Table 3.9).

TABLE 3.1 PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFF SUMMARY, ILLINOIS, 1974

		Total (a)	Professional (b)	Support (c)
1.	Actual Staff	4,195	1,896	2,299
2.	Indicated Needs	4,723	1,574	3,149
3.	Staff Shortages 1/	917	67	850
4.	Staff Indexes	89	120	73
5.	Staff Fulfillment Indexes	81	96	73

		Illinois (a)	Great Lakes & Plains Region (b)	United States (c)
6.	Population Served (millions)	9.45	50.7	198.6
7.	FTE Staff per Thousand Population	0.46	0.45	0.40
8.	Aggregate Salaries (millions)	$30.9	$154.5	$588.3
9.	Additional Budget Required to Fill Staff Shortages (Estimated)	$ 6.8	$108.6	$344.5

*Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries have staff above the indicated minima.

TABLE 3.2 PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ILLINOIS
1974 and 1962

		Illinois			United States		
		1974	1962	% Change	1974	1962	% Change
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1.	Professional Staff	1,896	943	101	36,131	19,855	+82.0
2.	Professional Staff Needed	1,574	1,282	23	33,091	26,233	+76.6
3.	Shortage in Professional Staff [a]	67	339	-77	8,454	6,378	+32.5
4.	Professional Staff Index	120	n.a.	n.a.	109.2	n.a.	n.a.
5.	Professional Staff Fulfillment Index [b]	97	74	31	81	76	+ 7

a/ For 1974, shortage exceeds the difference between Professional Staff Needed and Professional Staff, since some libraries have staff in excess of minimum "needs"; for 1962, Professional Staff Needed was not presented for libraries meeting needs, so the total need is approximated by the total shortage plus actual Professional Staff.

b/ In order to present comparable data for 1962 and 1974, the Fulfillment Index is here defined as 100 [1 - line 3 ÷ (line 1 + line 3)].

TABLE 3.3 PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS,

ILLINOIS, 1974

	Illinois	Great Lakes & Plains Region	United States
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Print Materials			
1. In Collections (millions of volumes)	22.86	125.2	397.0
2. Indicated Minimum Needs (millions of volumes)	27.90	156.7	591.4
3. Shortages (millions of volumes)	6.93	47.1	229.6
4. Print Collections Index $[100 \frac{(1)}{(2)}]$	82	80	67
5. Print Collections Fulfillment Index $100 [1.00 - \frac{(3)}{(2)}]$	75	70	61
Nonprint Materials			
6. In Collections (thousands)	2,373	10,179	45,577
7. Indicated Minimum Needs (thousands)	942	5,815	19,110
8. Shortages (thousands)	397	3,369	10,718
9. Nonprint Collections Index $[100 \frac{(6)}{(7)}]$	252	175	239
10. Nonprint Collections Fulfillment Index $[100 (1- \frac{(8)}{(7)}]$	57	42	44
Estimated One-Time Costs to Bring Collections Up to Indicated Needs			
11. Print Collections (millions)	$ 36.5	$ 300.0	$ 1,417.4
12. Nonprint Collections (millions)	3.9	$ 33.5	$ 107.8
Population Served By Libraries Not Having Indicated Collections (%)			
13. Short on Print Materials	85	90	90

TABLE 3.4 PRINT COLLECTIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Illinois
1974 and 1962
(Millions of Volumes)

	Illinois			United States		
	1974 (a)	1962 (b)	Change(%) (c)	1974 (d)	1962 (e)	Change(%) (f)
Print Collections						
1. Total Print Materials	22.86	10.63	115.	397.0	241.4	+ 64
2. Indicated Minimum Needs for Print Materials	27.90	14.56	92.	591.4	343.4 a/	+ 72
3. Shortages in Print Materials b/	6.93	5.02	38.	229.6	102.0	+125
4. 1974 Print Materials Needed at 2 Volumes Per Capita	18.90	NA	NA	397	n.a.	n.a.
5. 1974 Gross Shortage at 2 Volumes Per Capita c/	0	NA	NA	0	n.a.	n.a.
Indexes						
6. Print Collection Index (line 1 ÷ line 2)	82	73	d/	67	70	d/
7. Fulfillment Index for Print Materials e/	75	68	10.	63	70	- 10

a/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Expenditures Fulfillment Index."
b/ "1962 need" has been approximated for this analysis by adding the shortage then computed to the total actual. This overstates minimum needs to the extent that some libraries are in fact above the minimum.
c/ Estimated based on totals, i.e., line 4 less line 1, if greater than 0; this understates shortages existing in individual libraries.
d/ Percentage change is not shown, since basis of calculation is not comparable.
e/ In order to present comparable data for 1974 and 1962, the Index is here defined as 100 [1 - line 3 ÷ (line 1 + line 3)].

TABLE 3.5 PUBLIC LIBRARIES MATERIALS ACQUISITIONS, ILLINOIS, 1974

	Illinois (a)	Great Lakes & Plains Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Population Served (millions)	9.45	50.7	198.6
2. Nonprint Collections Indicated (thousands)	942	5,815	19,110
Print Materials Added During Year (thousands)			
3. Volumes Acquired	1,899	7,894	28,069
4. Indicated Needs	1,455	8,191	32,056
5. Shortages [a/]	28	2,067	9,515
Nonprint Materials Added During Year (thousands) [b/]			
6. Nonprint Titles Acquired	133	692	2,756
7. Indicated Needs	88	580	1,903
8. Shortages [a/]	39	356	1,112
9. Acquisitions Index, Print Materials [100 (line 3 ÷ line 4)]	130	96	88
10. Acquisitions Index, Nonprint Materials [b/] [100 (line 6 ÷ line 7)]	151	119	145
Estimated Increment to 1974 Expenditures Required to Reach Indicated Pace of Acquisitions (millions)			
11. For Print Materials	$ 0.23	$ 16.6	$ 65.7
12. For Nonprint Materials [b/]	$ 0.38	$ 3.5	$ 11.2
Approximate Proportionate Increase Over 1974 Actual Acquisitions (%)			
13. Print Materials	1.5	26	34
14. Nonprint Materials [b/]	27	51	40

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries acquired materials in excess of the indicated minima.

b/ Illinois estimates are rough approximations based on "national sample" of libraries reported to NCES in LIBGIS I; acquisitions of nonprint materials were not reported in Illinois libraries annual statistics issue.

TABLE 3.6 SPACE IN ILLINOIS PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974
(As Indicated by National Sample of Public Libraries)

	Illinois (a)	Great Lakes & Plains Region (b)	United States (c)
All Public Libraries (Space in Millions of Square Feet)			
1. Total Space Reported, based on "National Sample"	4.6	26.7	80.5
2. Minimum Shortage: at least	2.1	11.7	54.5
3. Additional Space Needed as Proportion of Present Space (%): at least	46	44	68
Population Served by Libraries With Less Than Indicated Space			
4. Minimum Number (millions)	6.8	39.2	166.5
5. Proportion of Total (%): at least	68	77	84

TABLE 3.7 HOURS OF SERVICE, ILLINOIS PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974

	Illinois (a)	Great Lakes & Plains Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Number of Libraries	568	3,193	8,307
2. Population Served (millions)	9.45	50.71	198.6
3. Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours [a/] (millions)	2.43	26.11	99.7
4. Percent of Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours	26	51	50
5. Estimated Budget Requirement to Extend Service to Indicated Hours [a/] (million)	N.A.	$ 10.74	$ 30.6
6. Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 Population ("Small")	483	2,796	6,797
7. Population Served by "Small" Libraries (millions)	2.68	11.78	37.9
8. "Small" Libraries Open Fewer Than 45 Hours Per Week	130	2,340	5,253
9. Population Served by "Small" Libraries Open Less Than 45 Hours Per Week (millions)	1.36	6.53	18.8
10. Proportion of "Small" Library Clientele Having Access to Public Library Service Less Than 45 Hours Per Week (%)	51	55	50

a/ "Indicated Needs" for hours of service are:
66 hours per week for libraries serving populations of 25,000 or more;
45 hours per week for libraries serving populations of less than 25,000.

TABLE 3.8 PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ILLINOIS, 1974

	Illinois	Great Lakes & Plains Region	United States
	(a)	(b)	(c)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (million)	$ 91.10	$502.9	$1,977
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$ 55.52	$280.7	$1,018
3. Shortfall in Expenditures [a/] (million)	$ 38.30	$233.2	$1,004
4. Operating Expenditures Fulfillment Index [b/]	58	54	49
5. Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	8.35	46.0	180.4
6. Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	88	91	91
Operating Expenditures for Libraries Serving Populations of 25,000 or More			
7. Expected (million)	$ 66.94	$396.9	$1,636
8. Actual (million)	$ 41.60	$224.6	$ 849
9. Shortfall [a/] (million)	$ 26.26	$179.6	$ 813
10. Fulfillment Index [b/]	61	55	50
11. Population in Service Areas of 25,000 & More Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Operating Expenditures (millions)	5.91	35.1	145.8
12. Proportion of Total Population in Service Areas of 25,000 & More Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Operating Expenditures (%)	87	90	91

a/ Many jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

b/ Fulfillment Index = 100(1-shortage/need).

TABLE 3.9 OPERATING EXPENDITURES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Illinois
1974 and 1962

	Illinois			United States		
	1974 (a)	1962 (b)	Change(%) (c)	1974 (d)	1962 (e)	Change(%) (f)
1. Operating Expenditures (million)	$ 55.5	$ 15.0	269	$1,018.	$ 317.	221
2. Minimum Operating Expenditures Needed (million)	$ 91.1	$ 36.3	151	$1,977.	$ 756.	162
3. Shortage[a/]	$ 38.3	$ 21.3	80	$1,004.	$ 439.	129
4. Fulfillment Index [b/]	58	41	41	49	42	17
5. Operating Expenditures Per Capita	$ 5.88	$ 2.00	194	$ 5.13	$ 2.04	151
6. "Requirements" if Indicator Used in 1965 Were Applicable (million)	$ 42.2	$ 36.3	16	$ 876.	$ 756.	16
7. Operating Expenditures in 1975 Dollars (million) [c/]	$ 60.6	$ 32.4	87	$1,111.	$ 683.	63
8. Operating Expenditures Per Capita in 1975 Dollars [c/]	$ 6.41	$ 4.31	49	$ 5.60	$ 4.39	27

a/ Many jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

b/ Fulfillment Index = 100(1 - shortage/need).

c/ Using Implicit Price Deflators for State and local government purchases of goods and services, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

4. SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS IN ILLINOIS, 1974

Estimates of key resources used by Illinois school library/media centers in 1974 have been prepared by the writer from detailed source reports from 167 public schools, collected by the Illinois State Library in conjunction with the National Center for Education Statistics Survey of School Library/Media Centers for 1974. The source data were made available for Inventory use by the State Library. National analytic comparisons of school library/media centers' resources to needs were published in National Inventory of Library Needs, 1974, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D. C., 1977.

It is estimated that there were 3,660 school library/media centers in Illinois in 1974, serving more than two million pupils. Of these, 940 libraries were in secondary schools, serving three-quarters of a million young people.

Staffing

Some 3000 professionals and 2,750 support staff provided school library and media services in Illinois public schools in 1974 through organized library/media centers. Professional standards which have been developed by the school library/media professional organizations would have called for more than twice as many staff in both categories. This level of staffing was not unusual among the States, however, and in fact is slightly better than the average over the Nation: Illinois had 42% of the indicated need for professional staff, while the U.S. total was 39%, and the corresponding figures for support staff were 19% and 12%.

More than two-thirds of the expenditures for school library/media centers in 1974 were for salaries and wages - $47 million of $66. To meet fully the adopted staff criteria would have required more than doubling the total expenditure for that year. (See Table 4.1).

Collections and Acquisitions

Illinois was similar to other States in holding collections of print materials roughly one-half the size cited as needed, based on numbers of pupils served. For nonprint materials, the collections were dramatically short of the professional expectations, of the order of 10%, again very similar to the situation in the U.S. as a whole.

Acquisitions in 1974, for both print and nonprint materials, in total for Illinois were less than 10% of collections held, which is an appropriate criterion for school library/media centers having an adequate and well balanced collection initially. In the 1974 situation, the shortfall in acquisitions was especially distressing since the collection adequacy necessarily deteriorates when acquisitions are insufficient to replace and update, whereas there was great need to increase the collections as well as maintain them. (See Table 4.2).

Space, Hours of Service, Operating Expenditures

Illinois schools in 1974 were generally similar to those elsewhere in the nation in that on the whole the space assigned for library operations, shelf space for the collections, and space for pupils using the library amount to about one-half the indicated need. Secondary schools library/media centers are somewhat better housed (so far as square footage is concerned) than others, reaching an Index of Adequacy of 70 (%).

Illinois school library/media centers are for the most part open well over 30 hours per week. In fact, it is estimated that only 1% of secondary school pupils have access to school library/media service less than 30 hours per week. This is better than the nation as a whole (for which 2 1/2% of secondary school pupils have less than 30 hours access).

Operating expenditures by Illinois schools on library/media centers were consistent in 1974 with those of the U.S. as a whole for the most part. Salary expenditures were slightly higher than the nation as a whole, on a per capita basis. In Operating Expenditures as in other areas of library resources, schools in Illinois had not, by 1974, adopted a lead proactive role for the media center in education, and the corresponding financial support for these facilities.

TABLE 4.1 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFFING, ILLINOIS AND UNITED STATES, 1974

	Illinois			U.S.
	Elementary & Combined	Secondary	All Schools	All Schools
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1. Numbers of Library/Media Centers	2,720	940	3,660	74,625
2. Pupils (thousands)	1,280	760	2,040	43,930
Professional Staffing				
3. Staff Indicated	4,950	2,250	7,200	162,500
4. Staff Actual	1,800	1,200	3,000	62,700
5. Staff Index [(4) ÷ (3)]	36	53	42	39
6. Number of Libraries Staffed to Indicated Need	70	190	260	4,100
7. Pupils in Schools Not Staffed to Indicated Need (thousands)	1,250	680	1,930	42,220
Support Staffing				
8. Staff Indicated	9,900	4,500	14,400	325,100
9. Staff Actual	1,660	1,090	2,750	38,800
10. Staff Index [(9) ÷ (8)]	17	24	19	12
11. Number of Libraries Staffed to Indicated Needs	40	0	40	80
Salaries				
12. Actual 1974 (millions)	$27.6	$19.8	$47.4	$ 818
13. Needed for Staff Shortages (millions)	$51	$21	$72	$2,411

TABLE 4.2 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS AND ACQUISITIONS, ILLINOIS AND UNITED STATES, 1974

	Illinois			U.S.
	Elementary & Combined (a)	Secondary (b)	All Schools (c)	All Schools (d)
Collections				
1. Print Volumes Held (millions)	15.6	9.4	25.0	527
2. Indicated Need for Print (millions)	33.5	18.1	51.6	1036
3. Index	47	52	48	50
4. Audiovisual and Other Items Held (thousands)	3.5	1.1	4.6	97
5. Indicated Need for Nonprint (thousands)	33.5	18.0	51.5	1036
6. Index	10	6	9	9
Acquisitions				
7. Print Volumes (thousands)	1,120	650	1,770	40,100
8. Indicated Needs for Added Print (thousands)	3,350	1,800	5,150	104,000
9. Index	33	36	34	39
10. Nonprint Items (thousands)	318	144	463	11,248
11. Indicated Needs for Nonprint (thousands)	3,350	1,800	5,150	104,000
12. Index	9	8	9	11
Expenditures				
13. 1974 Print and Nonprint (estimated, millions)	$7.8	$5.4	$13.2	$278

TABLE 4.3 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE, HOURS OF SERVICE, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ILLINOIS AND UNITED STATES, 1974

	Illinois			U.S.
	Elementary & Combined (a)	Secondary (b)	All Schools (c)	All Schools (d)
Space				
1. Net Assigned Space (millions of sq. ft.)	4.48	4.51	8.99	175
2. Indicated Space Needed (millions of sq. ft.)	10.87	6.45	17.32	351
3. Index	41	70	52	50
4. No. of Library/Media Centers with Needed Space	150	240	390	8,100
5. Proportion of Students Served by Library/Media Centers not Having Needed Space (%)	98	82	92	93
Hours of Service				
6. Proportion of Libraries Reporting Fewer Than 30 Hrs. Per Week (%)	21	6	17	17
7. Proportion of Pupils in Schools With Fewer Than 30 Hrs. Library Service (%)	13	1	9	11
Operating Expenditures (Millions)				
8. Expenditures, Other Than Salaries and Wages	$ 10.0	$ 8.2	$18.2	$ 364
9. Salaries and Wages	$ 27.6	$19.8	$47.4	$ 818
10. Total Expenditures	$ 37.6	$28.0	$65.6	$1182
11. Indicated Needs	$156	$94	$250	$5050

5. ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS

In Illinois 148 Academic libraries reported to the 1975 Survey of College and University Libraries conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Those libraries served institutions with 537,000 students and 20,100 full-time equivalent (FTE) faculty. The eight universities and 84 "four year" colleges had 62,000 graduate students. (See Table 5.1)

Staffing

Illinois' reporting Academic libraries had 1,235 professional staff in 1975, or 78% the "need" as measured by professionally-defined "indicators of need" related to the student enrollments served by each library. The shortfall in professional staffing was greatest in libraries serving two-year institutions: 181 professionals, or 45% of need. However, most (86%) students in institutions of higher education of all levels in Illinois were served by libraries short of professional staff. Indeed, 74% of graduate students were served by such libraries. (See Table 5.1)

With respect to support staff, Illinois' Academic libraries as a group had 82% of total needs in 1975. Universities were better staffed with support personnel (96%) and two-year colleges had only 58% of the needed numbers. (See Table 5.1)

Libraries serving the 88 private institutions of higher education in Illinois had significantly fewer staff shortages in professional categories than did the 60 libraries serving public institutions. There was little difference in "fulfillment" (of indicated needs) for support staff, though libraries of public colleges and universities were slightly more adequately staffed with support personnel, which includes student assistants.

The public institutions, serving about 400 thousand students in 1975 (compared with 138 thousand in Illinois' private institutions) would have needed to spend $8.7 million additional, it is estimated, to have fully staffed each of the libraries with both professional and support staff in that year. The private institutions could have done so with about $3 million additional salary expenditures. The combined "needed incremental salary budget" is about one-third of the amounts spent in that year for salaries of academic library staffs in Illinois. (See Tables 5.10 and 5.1).

Professional staffing in academic libraries in Illinois increased by 92% from 1963 to 1975. At the same time, however, the needs for professional services increased even more, so that the relative adequacy of professional staffing is seen to have declined in Illinois by about 5% over the twelve years - which parallels the experience of academic libraries in the nation as a whole. Libraries and Learning Resource Centers serving two-year colleges were very inadequately staffed in 1963, and significant gains in professional staffing had been made by 1975, though such institutions continued to lag behind the four-year and University libraries in professional library staff. (See Table 5.2).

Collections

The combined collections of Illinois' 148 reporting Academic libraries in 1975 amounted to 33 million items, of which a little over 4 million were nonprint. In the aggregate, this exceeded the "needs" based on enrollments by 10%, but the shortages among libraries not meeting the needs for their particular circumstances amounted to over 7 million items, or nearly one-fourth of total indicated needs. The greatest deficiencies in collections (relatively) were in two-year colleges which on the av erage hold only one-half the volume of materials needed to serve fully their students.

The one-time investment necessary (hypothetically) to bring all Academic libraries in Illinois up to full collection needs would be $65 million, of which about two-thirds would be for the four-year colleges. (See Table 5.3)

The libraries serving public institutions had aggregate collections of about 18 1/2 million items, and the needs of those which were short of indicated collection size amounted in all to nearly 3 million, which at that time might have cost over $21 million. Libraries serving private institutions held about 14 1/2 million volumes and volume-equivalents, and needed 4 1/2 million additional, estimated to cost over $40 million. (See Table 5.11).

From 1963 to 1975, the aggregate collection of Illinois' academic libraries grew by 140%; from a little less than 14 million to 33 million volumes. This includes the collections of 31 new libraries as well as the net additions to 113 reporting in

1963. The rise in enrollments over the period, together with the additions to the literature in all fields of study, combined to increase the indicated needs for library collections by an even larger amount. Thus the relative adequacy of collections in academic libraries in Illinois fell fractionally from 1963 to 1975, as was true for the United States as a whole. The least well stocked libraries, those in two-year institutions, improved significantly over the period (much more than did this category elsewhere in the U.S.), but still falls short of needs. (See Table 5.4).

Acquisitions

Academic libraries in Illinois as a group acquired library materials almost exactly at "par" in 1975--2 million items. This resulted from some libraries acquiring more than minimum needs, either to reduce collection deficits or to develop superior collections in selective fields, while some libraries fell short of their minimum needs. The total shortfalls amounted to nearly one-fourth of needs. About 60% of the shortfall was by four-year colleges. (See Table 5.5).

About one-third of total acquisitions by Academic libraries in Illinois in 1975 were nonprint materials. Two-year colleges acquired almost as much nonprint as print material.

Expenditures in 1975 for collection materials by Illinois' Academic libraries amounted to nearly $18 million. An additional $4-1/2 million, mostly for four-year colleges, would have enabled the institutions of higher education to meet fully the professional-established criteria for adding to collections. (See Table 5.5)

Libraries of private institutions fell short of acquiring materials at the needed pace in 1975 to far greater extent than those of public institutions. Of the hypothetical $4 1/2 million incremental expenditures to fill all indicated shortfalls in acquisitions, more than $3 1/2 million would have been needed by private institutions. (See Table 5.11).

Space

The space shortage in Illinois Academic libraries for 1975 was more than 40% as great as the actual space used. For two-year colleges, the shortage was equal to the space in use.

Eighty-three percent of students were affected by inadequate library space. The proportion of staff in libraries not meeting indicated need reached a total of 67%.

The total space fulfillment index was 66; that is, the proportion of aggregate need that is met without offsetting excess space in one Academic library against shortages in another. Universities on the whole exceeded the total by 10 percentage points. Four-year colleges matched the combined fulfillment index and two-year colleges fell significantly short of the combined index. (See Table 5.6)

The libraries of private institutions had, on the whole, more adequate space for the enrollment served, size of collection housed, and staff work space, than the libraries of public institutions. In fact, total shortages for libraries of the private institutions amounted to only one-sixth of "indicated need", in contrast to more than 40% for the libraries of public institutions. (See Table 5.10).

Hours of Service

Among 148 Academic libraries in Illinois, only 23 were open less than 60 hours per week in 1975. About 9% of two-year college students were served by two-year colleges open less than 60 hours. (See Table 5.7).

A total of 63% of graduate students were served by libraries open less than 100 hours, with the percentage higher for four-year colleges (100%). All Illinois Academic libraries were open 73 hours per week on the average, and all universities exceeded that rate by 26 hours. Four-year colleges were open for 76 hours and two-year colleges for 65 hours.

It is estimated that the 23 Academic libraries in Illinois which were not regularly open as much as 60 hours per week could have extended their hours to that extent if their aggregate budget had been increased by about $180 thousand. In order to increase the hours of service of all University libraries in Illinois in 1975 to at least 100, an increment of $40 thousand in those budgets would have been needed.

Operating Expenditures

In 1975 actual operating expenditures in Illinois Academic libraries fell below expected expenditures by approximately $28 millions. Universities were expected (on the basis of their total General and Educational expenditures) to spend $38 million, but actual expenditures were $26 million. Two-year colleges were $6 millions (or one-third) short of expected expenditures. Four-year colleges overall were $10 millions short. of expected expenditures. (See Table 5.8).

Seventy-three percent of all Academic libraries were below indicated expenditures. About seven out of every eight University libraries were funded at less than 6% of General and Educational expenditures.

A total of 83% of students were served by libraries below indicated expenditures. Ninety-two percent of university students were served by libraries below indicated expenditures. Two-year colleges have a better record in this respect, but 72% of two-year college students are served by "under-funded" libraries by this criterion.

University faculty served by libraries below indicated expenditures reached a total of 96%. The corresponding proportions are lower for four-year college libraries (89%) and for two-year colleges (75%).

The combined operating expenditures index was 70% with four-year colleges at 74% and two-year at 67%.

The shortfall on a per-student basis in the "deficit" institutions was $63. The University libraries not meeting needed expenditures had an average shortfall of almost $100. Two-year colleges not funded up to the criterion were less severely affected with a shortfall of $36 per student.

Libraries of private institutions spent an average of $167 per student on operations of the libraries, whereas public institutions spent on the average $93 per student. The aggregate shortfall of expenditures for operations, compared to the criterion of 6% of General and Educational Expenditures, was $28 millions, of which $18 millions was by public institutions. (See Table 5.11).

Academic libraries in Illinois have improved significantly from 1963 to 1975 in support of libraries, most dramatically in two-year colleges. At each level of institution, Illinois supported academic libraries more generously than the average for the nation. (See Table 5.9).

TABLE 5.1 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, ILLINOIS, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four Year (c)	Two Year (d)
1. Number of Libraries	148	8	84	56
2. Students Served (thousands)	537	133	181	223
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	62	35	27	0
4. Faculty (FTE: hundreds)	201	71	78	52
Professional Staff				
5. Staff Indicated	1,589	600	590	398
6. Staff, Actual	1,235	492	523	220
7. Staff Shortages [a/]	460	137	142	181
8. Professional Staff Index [b/]	78	82	89	55
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index [c/]	71	77	76	55
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	86	88	74	95
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	83	87	72	94
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	74	84	61	0
Support Staffing				
13. Staff Indicated	3,390	1,258	1,331	801
14. Staff, Actual	2,774	1,212	1,098	464
15. Staff Shortages [a/]	859	149	355	355
16. Support Staff Index [b/]	82	96	82	58
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index [c/]	75	88	73	56
18. Libraries with Full Support Staff (%)	20	63	21	13
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	$ 33.1	$ 12.9	$ 13.9	$ 6.3
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$ 11.6	$ 2.5	$ 4.1	$ 5.0

a/ Since some libraries have actual staff in excess of the minimum need shown by "Staff Indicated," the sum of shortages and actuals in general exceeds the Staff Indicated.

b/ Staff Index = 100 (Actual/Indicated).

c/ Staff Fulfillment Index = 100 (1-shortage/indicated).

TABLE 5.2 PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, ILLINOIS, 1975 and 1963

	Illinois			United States		
	1975 (a)	1963 [a] (b)	Change (%) (c)	1975 (d)	1963 (e)	Change (%) (f)
1. Number of Libraries	148	113	31	3,026	2,075	46
2. Professional Staff, Total	1,235	642	92	22,880	11,200	104
3. Identified Gaps	460	189	143	9,759	3,848	154
4. Professional Staff (2) as Percentage of (2 + 3) [c]	73	77	-5	70	74	-5.
Universities & Four-Year Colleges [d]						
5. Number of Libraries	92	79	16	1,905	1,484	28
6. Professional Staff	1,015	600	69	19,011	10,231	86
7. Gaps [b]	279	133	110	6,529	2,753	137
8. Professional Staff (6) as Percentage of (6 + 7) [c]	78	82	-5	74	79	-8
Two-Year Colleges						
9. Number of Libraries	56	34	65	1,121	591	90
10. Professional Staff	220	42	424	3,869	969	299
11. Gaps	181	56	223	3,230	1,095	195
12. Professional Staff (10) as Percentage of (10 + 11) [c]	55	43	28	55	47	17

a/ Adapted or derived from National Inventory of Library Needs, ALA, 1965, except as otherwise indicated, and except for derived percentages.

b/ This data for the State for 1963 is estimated, using data from the primary source, supplemented by information from the Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63, Institutional Data, U.S. DHEW, 1964.

c/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "professional staff fulfillment indexes" described in the text and presented in other tables; this variant is used here for comparison to available 1963 data.

d/ In the 1963 Inventory, institutions of higher education were classified as two-year and four-year, the latter category including universities.

TABLE 5.3 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, ILLINOIS, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Aggregate Collection (millions)	32.96	18.61	11.81	2.55
2. Nonprint Collection (included in line 1) (millions)	4.20	2.61	0.95	0.64
3. Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	1129	0	807	322
4. Indicated Need (millions)	30.07	10.80	14.38	4.89
5. Shortages (millions)[a/]	7.29	0.44	4.45	2.40
6. Collections Index (100[(1)/(4)])	110	172	82	52
7. Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	76	96	69	51
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	65	17	60	97
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	44	22	74	NA
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	51	12	57	97
11. Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$ 5.63	$ 3.30	$ 2.02	$ .32
12. Expenditures for All Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$ 17.84	$ 8.32	$ 7.13	$ 2.39
13. Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$ 65.0	$ 3.3	$42.7	$19.0

a/ Shortages for any group of libraries generally exceed the difference between Indicated Need and Aggregate Collection since some libraries have collections in excess of the minimum Indicated Need.

TABLE 5.4 PRINT COLLECTIONS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, 1975 AND 1963

	Illinois			United States		
	1975	1963	Change(%)	1975	1963	Change(%)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1. Number of Libraries	148	113	31	3,026	2,075	46
2. Collections Total (millions of volumes)	32.96	13.71	140	612	215	185
3. Identified Gaps [a] (millions of volumes)	7.29	2.67	173	158	55.3	186
4. Collections (2) as Percentage of (2+3) [b]	82	84	-2	79	80	-1
Universities and Four-Year Colleges [c]						
5. Number of Libraries	92	79	16	1,905	1,484	28
6. Collections (millions of volumes)	30.42	13.29	129	569	n.a.	n.a.
7. Gaps [a] (millions of volumes)	4.89	2.12	131	124	47.4	162
8. Collections (6) as Percentage of (6+7) [c]	86	86	0	82	n.a.	n.a.
Two-Year Colleges						
9. Number of Libraries	56	34	65	1,121	591	90
10. Collections (millions of volumes)	2.55	0.42	507	43	8.0	437
11. Gaps (millions of volumes)	2.40	0.55	336	44	7.9	457
12. Collections (10) as Percentage of (10+11) [b]	52	43	21	49	50	-2

a/ "Gaps" for 1963 excluded consideration of 129 four-year institutions which held 300,000 or more volumes.

b/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Collections Fulfillment Index;" this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

c/ In the 1965 inventory, universities were not separately identified from four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.5 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, ILLINOIS, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	30.07	10.80	14.38	4.89
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	2000	1034	686	279
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2) (thousands)	644	425	85	134
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed (thousands)	2013	952	813	248
5. Shortages (thousands) a/	464	110	283	72
6. Acquisitions Index b/	99	109	84	112
7. Acquisitions Fulfillment Index c/	77	88	65	71
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	57	51	56	62
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	58	58	59	NA
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	54	49	51	66
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	16	18	17	9
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	32	41	12	48
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$17.84	$ 8.32	$ 7.13	$ 2.39
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$ 4.44	$ 0.89	$ 2.94	$ 0.62

a/ Shortages, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Indicated Acquisitions Needed and Aggregate Acquisitions, because some libraries acquire in excess of the minimum Indicated Acquisitions.

b/ Aggregate Acquisitions (line 2) as a percentage of Indicated Acquisitions Needed (line 4).

c/ 100 [1-(line 5 ÷ line 4)]

TABLE 5.6 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SPACE, ILLINOIS, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Indicated Space Need (million square feet)	6.86	2.53	2.64	1.69
2. Actual Space (million square feet)	5.28	2.19	2.22	0.87
3. Shortage in Space (million square feet) a/	2.33	0.60	0.88	0.86
4. Index of Adequacy of Space (100 [(2)/(1)])	78	87	86	52
5. Proportion of Libraries Not Meeting Need (%)	68	63	58	84
6. Proportion of Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need (%)	83	72	76	94
7. Proportion of Professional and Support Staff in Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	67	57	66	92
8. Proportion of Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Space Need (%)	76	69	73	89
9. Space Fulfillment Index 100[1-(3)/(1)]	66	76	66	49

a/ Shortage in Space, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Indicated Space Need and Actual Space since some libraries occupy space in excess of the minimum Indicated Space Need.

TABLE 5.7 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, ILLINOIS, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week	23		14	9
2. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	5	0	3	9
3. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Open Less than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	63	35	100	0
4. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	77	42	95	100
5. Hours Open Per Week for Average Library [a/]	73	99	76	65
6. Hours Library Service Accessible to Average Student [b/]	80	100	83	67
7. Average Hours Collection Materials are Available [c/]	91	100	82	66
8. Index of Student Access [d/]	133	167	138	112
9. Collection Not Accessible as Much as 60 Hours (thousands)	1129	0	807	322
10. Average Collection Availability Per Student [e/]	945	3158	401	45
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	$179	$ 0	$113	$ 67
12. Further Incremental Budget (in addition to 11) to Keep All University Libraries Open at Least 100 Hours Per Week (thousands)	$ 40	$ 40	n.a.	n.a.

a/ Sum of hours open by individual libraries, divided by number of academic libraries.
b/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the number of students.
c/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the size of collection.
d/ Line 6 divided by 60.
e/ "Collection availability"--size of collection x hours of service per week, in millions; average collection availability per student is average collection availability, weighted by enrollment.

TABLE 5.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ILLINOIS, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (million)	$85.22	$38.40	$31.77	$15.05
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$60.04	$26.44	$23.54	$10.06
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (million) a/	$28.03	$12.12	$10.19	$ 5.72
4. Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	73	88	72	71
5. Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	83	92	88	72
6. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	88	96	89	75
7. Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	81	95	77	59
8. Operating Expenditure Index b/	70	69	74	67
9. Shortfall on a Per-Student Basis c/	$63	$99	$63	$36
10. Expenditures Fulfillment Index d/	67	68	68	62

a/ Shortfall in Expenditures, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Operating Expenditures Expected and Actual since some libraries have actual expenditures greater than the minimum "Expected."
b/ Line 2 divided by Line 1, expressed as a percentage.
c/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.
d/ 100 [1-(3)/(1)]

TABLE 5.9 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, ILLINOIS
1975 AND 1963

		Illinois			United States		
		1975	1963	Change(%)	1975	1963	Change(%)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1.	Number of Libraries Reported	148	113	31	3,026	2,075	46
2.	Operating Expenditures, Total (million)	$60.0	$14.76	307	$1,071	$ 213	$ 403
3.	Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) [a/]	$28.6	$14.76	94	$ 511	$ 213	140
4.	Identified Gaps in Current Dollars	$28.0	$ 9.83	185	$ 621	$ 100	521
5.	Operating Expenditures (2) as Percentage of (2+4) [b/]	68	60	13	63	68	-7
	Universities and Four-Year Colleges [c/]						
6.	Number of Libraries	92	79	16	1,905	1,484	28
7.	Operating Expenditures (million)	$50.0	$14.08	255	$ 909	$ 201.4	$ 351
8.	Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) [a/]	$23.9	$14.08	69	$ 434	$ 201.4	115
9.	Gaps in Current Dollars (million)	$22.3	$ 8.53	161	$ 523	$ 92.5	465
10.	Operating Expenditures (7) as Percentage of (7+9) [b/]	69	62	11	63	69	-9
	Two-Year Colleges						
11.	Number of Libraries	56	34	65	1,121	591	90
12.	Operating Expenditures (million)	$10.1	$ 0.68	1385	$ 160	$ 11.6	$1,279
13.	Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) [a/]	$ 4.8	$ 0.68	606	$ 76	$ 11.6	555
14.	Gaps in Current Dollars (million)	$ 5.7	$ 1.30	338	$ 98	$ 7.5	1,207
15.	Operating Expenditures (12) as Percentage of (12 + 14) [b/]	64	34	88	62	61	2

a/ Applying Implicit Price Deflators for State and local government purchases of goods and services, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

b/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Expenditures Fulfillment Index;" this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

c/ In the 1963 inventory, universities were not distinguished from four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.10 STAFF, HOURS OF SERVICE, AND SPACE, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, ILLINOIS, 1975

	TOTAL (a)	PUBLIC (b)	PRIVATE (c)
1. Libraries (number)	148	60	88
Professional Staff			
2. Actual	1235	712	523
3. Shortages	460	355	105
4. Fulfillment Index	71	66	81
Support Staff			
5. Actual	2774	1749	1025
6. Shortages	859	520	339
7. Fulfillment Index	75	76	73
8. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (millions)	$11.6	$ 8.7	$ 2.9
Hours of Service			
9. Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week	23	8	15
10. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	5	5	4
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	$179	$56	$123
Space			
12. Space Occupied (millions sq.ft.)	5.28	2.55	2.73
13. Space Shortages (millions sq.ft.)	2.33	1.91	0.42
14. Fulfillment Index	66	56	83

TABLE 5.11 COLLECTIONS, ACQUISITIONS, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, ILLINOIS, 1975

	TOTAL (a)	PUBLIC (b)	PRIVATE (c)
1. Students in Institutions Served by Academic Libraries (thousands)	537	399	138
Collections			
2. Total, End of Year (millions)	32.96	18.43	14.53
3. Shortages (millions)	7.29	2.74	4.55
4. Fulfillment Index	76	82	70
5. Incremental Expenditures to Fill Indicated Needs (millions)	$65.0	$21.6	$43.4
Acquisitions			
6. Acquired During Year(thousands)	2000	1403	597
7. Shortfall in Acquisitions(thousands)	464	83	381
8. Fulfillment Index	77	92	60
9. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Needs (millions)	$4.44	$0.79	$3.65
Operating Expenditures			
10. Operating Expenditures(millions)	$60.04	$37.05	$22.99
11. Dollar Expenditures per Student	$112	$93	$167
12. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	$28.03	$18.13	$9.90
13. Average Shortfall Per Student in Institutions Which are Short (dollars)	$63	$55	$88
14. Expenditure Fulfillment Index	67	66	69

APPENDIX A. METHOD

This State Inventory of Library Needs as of 1975 is a supplement to the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1977. The methodology of the project is described briefly below. In particular, the methods are described for certain state estimates which were not used in the national report.

"Indicators of Need" were developed for the inventories, based on a consensus by an Advisory Committee including librarians of extensive experience in each category covered: public, public school, and academic libraries. The concept of the "Indicator of Need" is a statistical measure which, when applied to the size and workload of a number of libraries of the same type, will on the average indicate an adequate minimum amount of a particular resource that is needed. These general yardsticks do not apply as "standards" to individual libraries, since they cannot reflect the many specific circumstances of a particular library. "Indicators of Need" were defined for professional staff, support staff, print collections, nonprint collections, print acquisitions, nonprint acquisitions, space, hours of service, and operating expenditures. (See Table A-1.)

Indicators of need were compared to the resources actually reported by individual U.S. libraries to NCES surveys in 1974 and 1975. The comparisons were summarized in the National Inventory, and in this report for the state. A previous inventory, in 1965, compared professional staff, book stock, and operating expenditures to then accepted professional standards. The current inventory reports include comparisons to the situation about a decade earlier, as revealed by the 1965 Inventory supplemented by information from the reports of underlying surveys.

TABLE A-1. INDICATORS OF NEED, ABBREVIATED [a/]

Resource	Public Libraries	School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries (Univ. & 4-Yr.)	Libraries or Learning Resource Centers (2-Yr. Colleges)
	--(Wherever alternatives are given, the Indicated Need is whichever is greater)--			
1. STAFF				
A. Professional	1 per 6,000 population	1 per 500 pupils, plus 1.	1 per 500 students up to 10,000 plus allowance for collections, acquisitions, additional students	1 per 600 students (minimum of 3)
B. Support	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated
2. COLLECTION				
A. Print	10,000 volumes or 3 per capita (and 2 per capita over 500,000)	8,000 titles or 10,000 volumes, or 20 per pupil	85,000 volumes plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student plus allowances for fields	40,000 plus 50 per faculty plus 10 per student plus 165 per major/minor field
B. Nonprint	1,000 or 1 per 10 persons (with graduation with population)	10,000 items or 20 per pupil	85,000 volumes plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student plus allowances for fields	40,000 plus 50 per faculty plus 10 per student plus 165 per major/minor field
3. ACQUISITIONS				
A. Print	1 per 6 persons up to 500,000 and 1 per 8 persons above 500,000	10% of collection, actual or indicated	5% of collection, actual or indicated	5% of collection, actual or indicated
B. Nonprint	10% of collection indicated, up to 1,000,000 population: 7% for population over 1,000,000	10% of collection, actual or indicated		

Resource	Public Libraries	School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries (Univ. & 4-Yr.)	Libraries or Learning Resource Centers (2-Yr. Colleges)
4. NET ASSIGNABLE SPACE	0.6 sq.ft. per capita population, in main library	8.0 sq.ft. per pupil	6-1/4 sq.ft. per student plus collection and administrative space	5-1/4 sq.ft. per student plus collection and administrative space
5. OPERATING EXPENDITURES	$9 per capita up to 150,000 population; $10 per capita for 150 to 500 thousand; $12 per capita over 500 thousand	$115 per pupil	6% of General and Educational Expenditures	5% of General and Educational Expenditures
6. HOURS OF SERVICE	45 per week up to 25,000 population; 66 per week for more than 25,000	30 per week	60 per week	60 per week

a/ For more complete description, see National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, chapter 3, and Exhibits A-D inclusive

The resources data for U.S. libraries circa 1975 was provided by the National Center for Education Statistics' surveys of Public Libraries (1974), Public School Library/Media Centers (1974), and College and University Libraries (1975). The NCES reports on those surveys describe the methods used and the estimated precision of those results.

For public libraries, the data for individual libraries presented in the annual report Illinois Public Library Statistics, 1974-75, by the Illinois State Library were used as the source materials. The Inventory staff computed "expected" or "needs" statistics for each library, and compared them with the reported resources.

For School Library/Media Centers, a State survey was conducted to supplement the NCES national survey, but its tabulation and analysis were delayed by problems of limited staff time available and the survey report was never completed. At the request of the author of this Inventory, the State made available copies of the report forms for the "State supplement" - the libraries in the State sample exclusive of those in the National sample, for such use as feasible for this project. Three sources of information have been utilized in the analysis of school library/media centers for Illinois for 1975: (a) the distribution of schools by size class for secondary schools, and for elementary and combined schools, from NCES' school universe; (b) indexes of resources relative to needs criteria, for the school library/media centers of Illinois as a whole, tabulated from the 153 Illinois libraries in the National sample survey of 1974; and (c) more detailed information on numbers of staff, collections, and other resources, from the State supplement of 167 schools. Estimates of needs, which are related largely to pupil population, have been based on source (a). Estimates of schools not served at all by a school library/media center were derived from (c). The estimates of resources on hand for the state as a whole were based on (c), using a ratio estimate which in effect adjusts the findings from (c) by the better-deprived information on distribution of pupil populations from (a). The limited available information on Indexes from (b) was used to confirm the order-of-magnitude of findings from (c).

For Academic libraries, the analysis is in terms of the libraries responding to the 1975 survey. Similarly, the data reported in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965, apparently were based on reporting libraries.

Conventions and methods of estimation are for the most part as described in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975. Supplemental sources used and assumptions and techniques specific to the State estimates reported here are described below.

1. For comparison of expenditures at different times, current dollar expenditures reported have been expressed in constant 1975 dollars, using as a conversion factor the Implicit Price Deflators for State and local government purchases of goods and services, prepared by Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2. For Public libraries, 1962 data on professional staff (Table 3.2), on collections (Table 3.4), and on operating expenditures (Table 3.9), were not presented in the 1965 Inventory, which showed only the resources and deficits for libraries not meeting standards. These State totals have been compiled from six source tables, three in Statistics of Public Libraries, Part I, OE -15051, 1965, and three in 1962 Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Populations of Less Than 35,000, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1966.

3. For Academic libraries, State data for 1963 for professional staff (Table 5.2), for collections (Table 5.4), and for operating expenditures (Table 5.9), were not published in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965. Those totals have been compiled for this Inventory by analysis of institutional reports in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63, Institutional Data, OE -15023, 1964 to identify those "not meeting standards" and therefore included in the Inventory figures, and those "meeting standards" which are added thereto.